

大学英语 (修订本)

综合技能训练 AB 卷

卜玉坤 主编

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前 言

本系列配套练习共分6册,与《大学英语》(修订本)1至6册和大学英语1至6级教学同步配套。每册为10单元,每单元设有Test A与Test B两套综合技能同步强化训练测试题。是以大学英语教学大纲、《大学英语》(修订本)系列教材(精读、泛读、听力、快速阅读和语法与练习)各单元(听力每2课为1单元)内容和大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表为根据,以打好全面的语言知识基础、提高听说读写译综合技能和培养理想的英语素质为目的,以测试题的形式编写的综合技能同步强化训练题。

本书每部分的练习形式多种多样,包括现今英语测试中各种主观题及客观题的题型和各种练习题的形式;但是题型重点突出,以现在大学英语全国统考题型为主体,将训练的语言知识、语言技能、训练目的与训练题型完美地统一起来。本系列配套练习的编写人员都是具有多年大学英语教学经验的第一线优秀教师,并由资深专家们担任主审。在编写过程中,编写者根据优化的讲课教案先拟出每单元的语言点和学生应掌握的内容,然后根据这套要点编写各单元的两套训练测试题。在编写过程中采用统计研究的方法,使本系列配套练习1至6册囊括大学英语教学大纲1至6级规定的全部功能意念、语法、词汇和技能。该系列练习是一套成系统的教学辅导材料,但是根据各级大学英语教学内容和要求,各册训练测试题又有各自的恰当形式及特点。通过这些具有恰当形式和特点的训练题,学生可以循序渐进,踏踏实实地丰富语言知识,提高学生的听说读写译技能,培养自己的英语综合素质。

每册书的编写体例是:全书为10单元。每单元的第一部分是Test A与Test B两套训练测试题及其答题纸,第二部分是两套训练测试题的参考答案,第三部分是训练测试题听力部分的听力原文。

第六册共分10单元,每单元为2套训练测试题。每套题由5部分组成,第一部分是听力部分,第二部分是阅读和英译汉部分,第三部分是词汇部分,第四部分是改错部分,第五部分是写作部分。每套题为110分。本系列练习将传授语言知识、训练语言技能、培养语言素质和提高语言应试水平四者完美地结合起来,可谓“治标治本”,通过“治本”达到“治标”的目的。通过本系列练习题的训练,学生可以掌握大学英语教学大纲规定的全部语言知识,获得全面的听说读写译的技能和理想的英语综合素质,从而具备较强的英语应试能力并最终获得较好的英语测试成绩。

在编写过程中,我们得到了上海外语教育出版社社长庄智象先生,编辑室主任陈鑫源先生和编辑杨自伍先生的指导和帮助,在此表示衷心感谢。

殷切希望使用本书的老师和同学们提出宝贵建议。

编 者

2000年3月2日

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3. a. He probably supports nuclear power plants.
 b. He probably opposes nuclear power plants.
 c. He probably has no opinion on this topic.
 d. He probably tries to understand both sides.

4. a. People make a living on drugs. b. Social problems.
 c. People's mentality. d. Drug production.

5. a. To San Diego. b. To Los Angeles.
 c. To New York. d. To San Francisco.

6. a. She is sure John was joking.
 b. She believes John may sell his shop.
 c. She thinks John wants to go into business.
 d. She thinks John has already studied to become a professor.

7. a. The man's aunt was a considerate woman.
 b. The man didn't have to mention in his letter what capital he got from his aunt.
 c. The man should have written to his aunt earlier.
 d. It shouldn't be hard for the man to send a gift to his aunt.

8. a. That they will lose money.
 b. That the firm will lose its independence.
 c. That they will be troubled by the law.
 d. That the shareholders will disapprove.

UNIT 1

TEST A

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 points)

Section A (10 points)

Directions: Listen to the following conversations and questions after them. Read the four possible answers and decide which is the best response to each question you have heard. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1.
 - a. A driving permit.
 - b. A new watch.
 - c. A new car.
 - d. An empty road.

2.
 - a. The image is in focus.
 - b. The woman has chosen good slides.
 - c. It doesn't matter if the woman can't see.
 - d. He can't see from his place either.

3.
 - a. He probably supports nuclear power plants.
 - b. He probably opposes nuclear power plants.
 - c. He probably has no opinion on this topic.
 - d. He probably tries to understand both sides.

4.
 - a. People make a living on drugs.
 - b. Social problems.
 - c. People's mentality.
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 - a. To San Diego.
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 - a. She is sure John was joking.
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 - c. She thinks John wants to go into business.
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7.
 - a. The man's aunt was a considerate woman.
 - b. The man didn't have to mention in his letter what exactly he got from his aunt.
 - c. The man should have written to his aunt earlier.
 - d. It shouldn't be hard for the man to send a gift to his aunt.

8.
 - a. That they will lose money.
 - b. That the firm will lose its independence.
 - c. That they will be troubled by the law.
 - d. That the stockholders will disapprove.

- 9. a. It's faster.
 - b. It's less expensive.
 - c. It's less direct.
 - d. There is a traffic jam.
- 10. a. About three hundred people watched the movie last night.
 - b. About one hundred and fifteen people had to stand to watch the movie.
 - c. The theatre managed to hold all the people who wanted to watch the movie.
 - d. "Gone with the Wind" was very popular with the audience.

Section B (10 points)

Directions: In this section you will hear three passages. Choose the best answer to the question you have heard. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 1. a. Evolution through natural selection.
 - b. Survival of the fittest.
 - c. Struggle for survival.
 - d. Animals develop characteristics through utilization.
- 2. a. It is the logical conclusion of Darwinism.
 - b. It is no longer believed by anyone.
 - c. It was not intended by Darwin.
 - d. It could not be used by the advocates of war-like nationalism.
- 3. a. Biology and Life.
 - b. Darwin: A Giant Who Led the Way.
 - c. The Origins of Social Darwinism.
 - d. The Voyage of the Beagle.

Passage 2

Questions 4 to 6 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 4. a. They like their drinks to have sugar in them.
 - b. They like their drinks to have ice in them.
 - c. They like warm drinks.
 - d. They like strong drinks.
- 5. a. He came to the party.
 - b. He refused the invitation.
 - c. He sent a refrigerator to his host.
 - d. He sent several large tins of ice to his host.
- 6. a. To be put into drinks.
 - b. To have a cold bath.
 - c. To prepare dinner.
 - d. To preserve meat.

Passage 3

Questions 7 to 10 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 7. a. The funds were poured down the drain.
- b. The funds were channeled to Vanderbilt University by David Pocock.

- c. The funds were deflected to a worthy cause.
- d. The funds were used to bribe Vanderbilt University.
- 8. a. They operate secretly to avoid pressuring the performers.
- b. They operate secretly because they fear exposure.
- c. They operate secretly to surprise recipients.
- d. They operate secretly because their decision is difficult.
- 9. a. It's given only to famous pianist.
- b. It's given only once every three years.
- c. It's given without any prior warning.
- d. It's given to 20 percent of concert musicians.
- 10. a. They love to travel.
- b. They are all Americans.
- c. They serve three year terms.
- d. They are accomplished musicians.

Part II Reading Comprehension and Translation (50 points)

Section A (40 points)

Directions: In this section there are three passages and five underlined items chosen from the three passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center and translate the five underlined items into Chinese on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

Scientists assume that the creation of the island of Itua occurred several thousands of years ago as a result of a huge volcanic eruption in the nearby Polynesian Islands. They hypothesize that the volcanic ash blew several hundreds of miles and settled on a hitherto small atoll, building it up to its current size of eight hundred square miles. Over the centuries that followed, plant spores were carried by the wind, landed on Itua, and burgeoned. Animal life followed. The scientists are uncertain, however, how non-swimming, non-flying animal life made it to the island.

Itua is uninhabited. There are traces that lead sociologists and scientists to assume that at one time a very primitive culture survived on the island for a short while. It is assumed that warriors in boats stopped at the island and perhaps left captives there, who bred and began a small populace. Best estimates state that the society never had more than a hundred people and died out within two to three generations. (1) Scientists are thoroughly baffled as to the cause of the extinction of the community. Skeletons that have been unearthed give no biological reasons; the plant and animal life should have been sufficient to support many more people than were ever on the island.

Currently, military experts are considering putting a small missile site on Itua. Its strategic location would be excellent for a compact nuclear power site with several small mis-

siles and bombs. (2) However, the island is so far from other military bases and supply lines that the sociologists worry that the people manning the base would become mentally distressed in the state of isolation they would necessarily be subjected to. It would be economically unfeasible to have all the comforts of society shipped to Itua to help support the morale of those forced to live on it.

The second possible use for Itua is as a nuclear waste dump site. A large corporation has asked for rights to the island to bury its nuclear waste there. The company is willing to pay the cost of transporting its nuclear waste to the island (such a cost would be deductible under a new federal law) and would provide yearly monitoring of the site to make certain that no radiation was escaping. Opponents of the corporation's request point out that the area around Itua is subject to frequent volcanic eruptions, one of which might spew any buried waste into the atmosphere or into the ocean, causing untold harm.

1. According to the passage, the major argument against putting a missile site on Itua is that _____.
 - a. missiles are too dangerous to put in a volcanic, eruption-prone area
 - b. nuclear disarmament should be practiced immediately
 - c. the US would not be given permission to place the missiles on Itua by the small country that claims the island
 - d. the cost of keeping personnel on the island to safeguard and operate the missiles is unfeasible
2. Which of the following is given as a possible reason that the corporation would be willing to use Itua as a dump site for its nuclear waste?
 - a. It is far enough from humans not to endanger them.
 - b. It is on a convenient freighter route.
 - c. The transportation of the waste would be tax deductible.
 - d. The corporation already owns land on Itua.
3. According to scientists, why did the human life on Itua not survive?
 - a. Disease decimated the population.
 - b. Attacks by warriors killed the males.
 - c. Plant and animal life were insufficient for the food needs of the humans.
 - d. No theory is given.
4. This passage would most probably be found in _____.
 - a. a history book
 - b. a geography book
 - c. a children's book
 - d. a news magazine
5. Which of the following theories do scientists give as a possible reason for the creation of Itua?
 - a. Earthquake upheavals of the ocean bottom.
 - b. Volcanic eruptions with blowing ash.
 - c. Breaking apart from and drifting away from a larger land mass.

d. Gradual accumulation of soil and dust particles.

Passage 2

Negotiations between the United States and Canada over air pollution may put the American government at odds with another ally. The Canadians are quietly but firmly preparing to take up an opponent role in protecting their air quality. They want to press America to join with Canada in limiting sulfur and nitrogen emissions, which contribute to acid rain. (3)U.S. officials have resisted, saying that the scientific data are too weak to justify the enforcement of tough new air pollution controls.

Much work has been done already at the technical level. Several groups of U. S. and Canadian scientists agreed on and published second-draft documents before the June diplomatic meeting. The third and final draft was nearly completed this year when, according to the Canadian side, the American government replaced some technical members with new experts who disagreed with the wording. Now, eight months after the final documents were due, most of the disagreements have been smoothed over. However, one critical group, the committee reporting on the impacts of acid rain, still has not come to an agreement. The problem is that the Canadians would like to specify a maximum tolerable "loading" of pollutant in the atmosphere. The U.S. delegates argue that there is no scientific basis for setting limits, despite the fact that earlier drafts did just that. The group plans one last meeting in September to try to resolve differences, but a compromise may not be achievable.

(4)There are signs that the Canadians will adopt as their scientific text the next-to-the-final draft, the one agreed by both sides before the new American team arrived. That paper specified a yearly loading target of 11 kilograms of wet sulfate per hectare of surface water, equivalent to an emission decrease of 50 to 80 percent, according to one recent estimate. Apart from this, the Canadians have said in diplomatic meetings that they would like a "significant" reduction of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions — something like a 50 percent reduction. The U.S. delegates label this "premature". Although the Canadians clearly would be satisfied with a less goal, none has been suggested by either side.

6. The differences between the Americans and the Canadians center round _____.

- a. the limit of pollutant emission
- b. the deadline of the negotiations
- c. the impact of acid rain
- d. the share that each side should take in solving the problem

7. The passage implies that _____.

- a. the Canadians would be willing to compromise
- b. the Americans would be willing to compromise
- c. neither the Canadians nor the Americans would be willing to compromise
- d. the negotiations made no progress

8. The Canadians would like to use the _____ draft as their negotiation basis.

- a. first
- b. second

- c. third d. final
9. The present yearly emission of wet sulfate per hectare of surface water is about _____.
- a. 11 kilograms b. 22 kilograms
c. 14 to 22 kilograms d. more than 22 kilograms
10. Which of the following would be best used for the title of the passage?
- a. Air pollution clouds U.S.-Canadian relations
b. Negotiations over air pollution
c. The Americans' tough stand in negotiations
d. Compromises have to be made to reach an agreement

Passage 3

Out in the Atlantic the other day, in about 3,000 feet of water and about 120 miles east of Charleston, S. C., a converted cargo vessel dropped a string of nine-inch-diameter steel pipe to the ocean floor. Operating somewhat like a vacuum cleaner, it began to suck into the ship a thundering stream of air, water, and nodules — smooth, apple-sized lumps — of rich metallic ore.

From the Research Vessel Deepsea Miner, a jubilant crew of scientists, engineers and sailors flashed the word back to the headquarters of Deepsea Ventures, Inc., "it works," they reported. "Beyond expectations."

(5) This successful first test of a revolutionary technique for mining an untapped source of four important metals was only a single step in a long march, much of which still lies ahead of Deepsea Ventures. The test, however, was one of the biggest strides so far in a program that has absorbed about eight years and \$ 15 million.

Company officials indicated here last week that the success probably had answered favorably the major questions about the mining techniques involved. Questions that still remain concern the international legal status of the widespread ocean-bed deposits, the processing and refining of the unique type of ore they contain and the economics of marketing the manganese, nickel, cobalt and copper that would be produced.

To operate commercially, a consortium would have to begin in the Pacific with a specially built, full-scale mining ship, capable of recovering nodules at depths of 15,000 or 18,000 feet. Pacific deposits are richer and more likely to prove economically feasible than the Atlantic ore that was recovered in the recent exercise, designed strictly to test the recover technique.

Also, the mining ship would probably have to be served by transports which would take the ore to a refinery ashore. This refinery, moreover, would have to be a pioneering project because conventional processing techniques would not work on manganese nodules.

The origin of the ocean-floor deposits is uncertain, but they were probably formed 10 million to 30 million years ago through a natural process somewhat like the electrochemical technique used to manufacture nickel or copper cathodes. They always have a nucleus; such

as a pebble, a shark's tooth or a whale's ear bone.

Thus in broad terms, the atomically bonded elements can only be recovered by reversing the electro-chemical process, which Deepsea Ventures already is doing on a limited scale in a small pilot plant. A bigger pilot plant — to use the same jealously guarded techniques — is under construction a few yards away.

11. The best title for this passage is _____.

- a. Ocean Nodules
- b. Success in the Ocean
- c. Scraping the Ocean Bottom
- d. New Sources of Ore

12. The pilot ship proved that the experiment was feasible; however, it did not duplicate the _____.

- a. depths at which actual mining would take place
- b. principle of a huge vacuum cleaner
- c. method by which the nodules were produced
- d. techniques of refining the ore

13. Questions that still have to be answered about this new mining venture _____.

- a. include problems about procedures for obtaining the ore
- b. involve estimates of the probable cost
- c. may have to be referred to the United Nations
- d. include questions about the profitability of the venture

14. The description of the structure of the nodules is reminiscent (使人想起) of the method used to _____.

- a. manufacture synthetic diamonds
- b. create cultured pearls
- c. reverse the electrochemical process
- d. pan gold

15. Of the following, which has not as yet started? _____.

- a. Financing the venture
- b. Building a large-scale refinery
- c. Constructing a full-scale mining ship
- d. Developing methods of refining manganese

Section B (10 points)

Directions: In this section there is one reading passage. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions briefly or complete the incomplete sentences. Then write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

For years, loggers in Kalimantan followed a simple rule when cutting down trees: get them young and treat them rough. After the trees were felled, clearings were burnt off ready for replanting. Then came the fires of 1994, which destroyed some 5m hectares of trees, due to a combination of fire clearance, a drier than usual dry season, slash-and-burn farming and tropical storms. Ash rained down on Indonesia's neighbours, Singapore and Malaysia. They were not pleased.

President Suharto decreed that, from April 1st of 1995, clearing forests by fire was to be banned. Even in the world's second-largest area of rain forest conservation is regarded as essential. "Many forests are cut illegally," says H.B. Muhammads, director of the East Kalimantan Investment Board. He says the board has set up ways to stop illegal operations.

But Kalimantan suffers from the wrong kind of legal logging. The replanting that takes place after the old forest is ripped out is often of fast-growing trees that exhaust the land after two or three harvests. Johann Goldheimer, a forestry consultant who has advised the Indonesian government, goes as far as to say that legal logging is the main problem.

Indonesia already has tough forestry laws on paper. Enforcing them is a different matter. Kalimantan has few roads across the interior, and only 10m people live in an area the size of France and Germany combined. Not only is the place difficult to police, but local officials are wary of tangling with loggers who may have powerful connections in Jakarta. Indonesia's timber industry accounts for 7% of GDP and 20% of the country's exports. Much of this timber is from Kalimantan. There is a strong inclination not to mess with an economic winner.

Inland Kalimantan is home to dozens of tribes, known collectively as Dayaks. They are predominantly agricultural and Christian, maintaining a distinctive culture and system of land rights that has survived for centuries. They, too, have been displeased with the encroachment of the loggers. In August, a tribe living near Samarinda, a provincial capital, forced tractors to stop at the edge of the last bit of forest remaining to them, and then confiscated the drivers' keys. The tribe's plea to the provincial government to halt logging locally will probably be turned down. But such protests are increasing in frequency. Some tractors and logging camps have been destroyed.

Still, the central government has succeeded in enfolding Kalimantan into the ideal of a greater Indonesia. The place is potentially rich: as well as timber, it has oil, natural gas, gold and diamonds. These assets benefit Indonesia as a whole, as well as fuelling growth in East-West and South Kalimantan. The region is growing faster than the rest of the country. Only central Kalimantan lags, though it has growth of about 6% a year. East Kalimantan is the fastestgrowing of Indonesia's 27 provinces, with growth hitting 13% in 1992.

1. What big event took place in Kalimantan in 1994?
2. Who are Kalimantan's neighbours?
3. What did president Suharto decree?
4. Why is enforcing tough forestry laws a different matter?
5. Does central Kalimantan grow faster than West Kalimantan?

Part III Vocabulary

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked a, b, c and d. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark

the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. The two boys _____ the airs of great importance in the class.
a. disguised b. assumed c. affected d. pretended
2. It was necessary to _____ the movie "Gone with the Wind" into five parts in order to show it on television.
a. adapt b. abridge c. segment d. transact
3. All the members received _____ notices to the meeting.
a. alternated b. duplicated c. selected d. expanded
4. His poor standard of play fully justifies his _____ from the team for the match next Saturday.
a. rejection b. exclusion c. exception d. elimination
5. The viewpoints being developed in his essay _____ still another facet of dominance and non-dominance, namely, the geopolitical facet.
a. revives b. upgrades c. visualizes d. highlights
6. This textbook should be well within the _____ of anyone who has studied French for two years.
a. competence b. qualification c. performance d. possession
7. With sufficient scientific information a manned trip to Mars should be _____.
a. obtainable b. potential c. considerable d. feasible
8. The storm sweeping over this area now is sure to cause _____ of vegetables in the coming days.
a. rarity b. scarcity c. invalidity d. variety
9. Smallness is _____ to largeness.
a. similar b. antithetical c. superior d. inferior
10. I'm taking these apples out of the bag to _____ the load I have to carry.
a. loosen b. lessen c. shorten d. enhance
11. His job is to collect rent from the _____.
a. detectives b. inspectors c. clients d. tenants
12. The critic's _____ of the book is that it is beautifully written.
a. judgement b. interpretation c. assessment d. criticism
13. She won by _____, because her opponent refused to play.
a. defeat b. fault c. default d. defect
14. The _____ in industry caused a lot of unemployment.
a. recipe b. recession c. prosperity d. recognition
15. This theory is but a(n) _____; its correctness remains to be proved through lots of experiments.
a. declaration b. emphasis c. hypothesis d. thesis
16. I would _____ that unemployment is our most serious social problem this year.
a. contend b. elicit c. formulate d. format

17. The government's _____ is made up chiefly of the money we pay in taxes.
 a. revenue b. tax c. duties d. tariff
18. They devised an entertainment at which no one could possibly _____.
 a. take hint b. take office c. take offence d. take shelter
19. The _____ on his belt had broken, so he had to hold his trousers up.
 a. clamp b. clarity c. clasp d. clause
20. The Russian and Chinese governments were asked to _____ the peace talks.
 a. play part in b. take part in c. take a part in d. play role in
21. He may be a little careless in his work, but his loyalty to the company is _____.
 a. at best b. beyond question c. heart and soul d. beside point
22. The speaker was unable to _____ the audience what he meant.
 a. get down to b. get across to c. get along with d. get out of
23. She can't _____ on such a small income.
 a. get at b. get away c. get across d. get by
24. He was tried for forgery in a law court but was lucky enough to _____.
 a. get off b. get by c. get through d. get away
25. I had to tell the boss that I couldn't finish the letter because the typewriter _____.
 a. took down b. fell down c. tore down d. broke down
26. They built the wall especially high so that the little boy couldn't _____.
 a. get on b. get over c. get at d. get up
27. Advertising is distinguished from other forms of communication _____ the advertiser pays for the message to be delivered.
 a. in which b. in order that c. in that d. in the way
28. It is not uncommon to _____ large numbers of automobiles in the streets of cities like London, Paris and New York.
 a. enroll b. encounter c. endow d. entitle
29. Advances in science are great contributions to _____.
 a. humane b. humaneness c. humanity d. humanities
30. Politicians love to use _____ to support their arguments.
 a. symposiums b. tactics c. statistics d. testimony

Part IV Error Correction (10 points)

Directions: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to add a word, cross out a word, or change a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you cross out a word, put a slash (/) in the blank.